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(54) VIBRATION DAMPING MATERIAL

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a vibration damping material fo good workability which can be supplied in a condition bonded to an article to a process by a treating fluid of inducing eluting a lock layer, decomposition problem, etc., like a painting process and to a process accompanied with heat treatment.

CONSTITUTION: A vibration damping material has a pressure sensitive adhesive viscoelastic layer 4 in one surface of a lock layer 3 consisting of aluminum foil and has a film layer 1, formed of plastic, through a hydrophobic heat resistant pressure sensitive adhesive layer 2 in the other surface of the lock layer. Accordingly, the vibration damping material, excellent in heat resistance, workability, weight lightness, vibration noise preventing vibration dampability and mass productivity further to prevent a treating fluid from being contaminated by elution or the like of aluminum foil, is obtained.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the sound deadener which has the viscoelasticity layer of a pressure-sensitive adhesive property on one side of the restricted layer which consists of aluminium foil, and is characterized by having the film layer of said restricted layer which is alike on the other hand and consists of plastics through a hydrophobic and heat-resistant pressure-sensitive glue line.

[Claim 2] The sound deadener according to claim 1 which a film layer becomes from an olefin system polymer.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the sound deadener of the right workability with which the painting process which consists of pretreatment, paint processing, etc. with processing liquid can be presented.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the sound deadener which comes to prepare the viscoelasticity layer of a pressure-sensitive adhesive property only in one side of the restricted layer which consists of aluminum was known (JP,1-69336,A). the heat can give thermal resistance by preparing a restricted layer, and according to high temperature processing -- the fall of the vibration-deadening function based on whom can be prevented.

[0003] However, there was a trouble with which a painting process etc. cannot be presented because of the elution problem of aluminum with pretreatment liquid etc. That is, although the sound deadener was used abundantly for the purpose of vibration or prevention of the noise at various goods, such as an automobile and electric appliances, and it was equal to heat-treatment of about 180 degrees C like the above when a sound deadener was pasted up on the goods and a painting process was presented, aluminum was eluted in the pretreatment phase with the cleaning liquid in a paint preceding paragraph story, and there was a trouble of polluting a processing bath. Although the elution problem concerned can be solved by replacing with aluminum and using stainless steel etc., the workability of a sound deadener falls in that case.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention makes it a technical problem to obtain the sound deadener of the right workability with which down stream processing accompanied by processing and heat-treatment with the processing liquid which induces elution, a deterioration problem, etc. of a restricted layer can be presented where goods are pasted like said painting process. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention offers the sound deadener which has the viscoelasticity layer of a pressure-sensitive adhesive property on one side of the restricted layer which consists of aluminium foil, and is characterized by having the film layer of said restricted layer which is alike on the other hand and consists of plastics through a hydrophobic and heat-resistant pressure-sensitive glue line. [0006]

[Function] Thermal resistance can be improved by grant of a restricted layer, and it can consider as the thing of right workability by using aluminium foil as the restricted layer. Moreover, by covering aluminium foil with adhesion of the plastic film layer through a hydrophobic and heat-resistant pressure-sensitive glue line, the vibration-deadening effectiveness shall be raised without inhibition of right workability, and processing liquid shall be borne.

[0007]

[Example] the sound deadener of this invention has the film layer which has the viscoelasticity layer of a

pressure-sensitive adhesive property on one side of the restricted layer which consists of aluminium foil, and said restricted layer is alike on the other hand, and consists of plastics through a hydrophobic and heat-resistant pressure-sensitive glue line. The example was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>. For a film layer and 2, a restricted layer, and 4 and 6 are [1 / a pressure-sensitive glue line and 3] viscoelasticity layers. In addition, 5 is the goods for vibration deadening.

[0008] Aluminium foil is used as a restricted layer. There is especially no limitation about the quality of the material, and a proper thing can be used. Half-hard type aluminium foil is desirable, and especially the thickness has 80-150 micrometers more desirable than points, such as the vibration-deadening effectiveness and workability, 60-180 micrometers above all 50-200 micrometers.

[0009] As a viscoelasticity layer attached to one side of a restricted layer, a pressure-sensitive adhesive property is shown, a vibrational-energy absorptivity and sound endergonic thing is used, and it can form according to the former. Generally, various kinds of pressure sensitive adhesives, such as an acrylic binder, an isobutylene-isoprene-rubber system binder, a natural rubber system binder, a polyisobutylene system binder, a styrene styrene-butadiene-rubber system binder, and a styrene butadiene ethylene styrene (SEBS) system binder, etc. are used. Above all, the isobutylene-isoprene-rubber system binder which uses isobutylene isoprene rubber as the base is excellent in the vibration-deadening effectiveness, and is preferably used from formation of a layer with large thickness being easy.

[0010] On the occasion of formation of a viscoelasticity layer, additives, such as the tackifier like phthalic ester, phosphoric ester, chloroparaffin, polybutene, the plasticizer like a polyisobutylene, petroleum system resin, rosin system resin, and terpene system resin, animal fat and oil, vegetable fat and oil, fats and oils like straight mineral oil, other various kinds of bulking agents and cross linking agents, an accelerator of those, and an antioxidant, can be blended if needed.

[0011] The thickness of a viscoelasticity layer responds to the purposes of use, such as a vibration-deadening object article, etc., and is decision **** suitably. Especially generally let 30-2500-micrometer 20-3000 micrometers above all be the thickness of 40-2000 micrometers. On the occasion of formation of a viscoelasticity layer, compression processing can also be performed by press processing etc. Moreover, the field pasted up on a vibration-deadening object article can be formed in concave convex voice like the viscoelasticity layer 6 of the instantiation to drawing 2, and improvement in the periodic-damping engine performance by grant of an airstream way can also be aimed at. In addition, the field pasted up on a restricted layer has the desirable configuration which can be pasted up with sufficient adhesion sealing performance on a restricted layer for invasion prevention of pretreatment liquid etc. [0012] the film layer of a restricted layer which boils on the other hand and is prepared aims at the corrosion prevention by covering of the exposure of aluminium foil etc. Therefore, the proper plastic film which is equal to heat-treatment of processing liquid, such as paint pretreatment liquid, paint liquid, etc. is used for formation of a film layer.

[0013] Generally, the film which consists of an olefin system polymer like polypropylene, a polypropylene polyethylene blend or a copolymer, and polyethylene etc. from points, such as said military requirement, is used preferably. The thickness of a film layer responds to the purposes of use, such as the aforementioned military requirement and a vibration-deadening object article, etc., and is decision **** suitably. Especially generally let 5-400-micrometer 5-500 micrometers above all be the thickness of 5-300 micrometers.

[0014] A film layer is pasted up on a restricted layer through a pressure-sensitive glue line. What is equal to heat-treatment of processing liquid, such as a hydrophobic and heat-resistant thing, i.e., paint pretreatment liquid etc., paint liquid, etc. as a pressure-sensitive glue line, and maintains adhesion of a film layer and a restricted layer is used.

[0015] Generally, the pressure sensitive adhesive illustrated in the above-mentioned viscoelasticity layer from points, such as said military requirement, is used. Rather than points, such as the hydrophobicity thru/or the water resisting property for the exfoliation prevention at the time of pretreatment liquid immersion, and thermal resistance which is equal to heat-treatment of paint liquid etc., a SEBS system binder can use preferably. The thickness of a pressure-sensitive glue line responds to the purposes of use, such as the aforementioned military requirement and a vibration-deadening object article, etc., and

is decision **** suitably. Especially generally let 5-300-micrometer 1-500 micrometers above all be the thickness of 5-100 micrometers.

[0016] A pressure-sensitive glue line and a film layer can also be independently attached in predetermined sequence to a restricted layer, respectively, and can also be attached in the condition of the pressure sensitive adhesive sheet who unified them. The latter approach is more desirable than points, such as working efficiency. In addition, a pressure-sensitive glue line can also be prepared as what carried out compression processing according to the viscoelasticity layer.

[0017] the protection film which comes to attach a pressure-sensitive glue line with a thickness of 18 micrometers which arranges the viscoelasticity layer of the shape of a sheet with a thickness of 1.5mm on one side of half-hard aluminium foil with an example 1 thickness of 0.1mm, resembles it on the other hand, and becomes it from a SEBS system binder to a polypropylene polyethylene blend film with a thickness of 40 micrometers has been arranged through the pressure-sensitive glue line, the layered product was pressed, and the sound deadener was obtained.

[0018] formation of the aforementioned viscoelasticity layer -- the isobutylene-isoprene-rubber (butyl 268, exon company make) 100 section (the weight section --) Below The petroleum resin (TOHO high resin #90, Toho Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. make) 80 same section, The polybutene (HV-15, Nippon Oil chemistry company make) 60 section, the carbon (carbon #50, Asahi carbon company make) 40 section, and the whiting 150 section were kneaded with the pressurized kneader, and it carried out by fabricating the mixture in the shape of a sheet with 50t heat press.

[0019] Moreover, formation of a pressure-sensitive glue line was performed by carrying out spreading expansion on a polypropylene polyethylene blend film with an applicator, and drying the mixed solution of the SEBS rubber (made in [shell chemistry company] Clayton G1657) 100 section, and the petroleum resin (made in [Arakawa chemistry company] Al Cong P100) 20 section for 3 minutes in 100-degree C desiccation oven.

[0020] The sound deadener which does not have an example of comparison 1 pressure-sensitive glue line and a polypropylene polyethylene blend film layer was obtained according to the example 1. [0021] the acrylic copolymer rubber 100 section of the weight average molecular weight 400,000 which comes to carry out polymerization by the weight ratio of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate / vinyl acetate / acrylic-acid =100/40/5 as an example of comparison 2 protection film, and an isocyanate cross-linking agent (Coronate L --) The thing which is dried for 3 minutes in 100-degree C desiccation oven, and comes to form a pressure-sensitive glue line with a thickness of 12 micrometers was used, and also spreading expansion of the mixed solution of the 5 by the Japanese polyurethane company section was carried out on the plasticized-polyvinyl-chloride film with a thickness of 40 micrometers with the applicator, and the sound deadener was obtained according to the example 1.

[0022] The sound deadener obtained in the evaluation trial example and the example of a comparison is pasted up on a SPCC steel plate with a thickness of 0.8mm through the viscoelasticity layer. it -- cleaning liquid immersion processing: -- formation for [50 degree-Cx] 2 minutes and for [front preparation immersion processing:25 degree-Cx] 30 seconds -- sequential installation was carried out at the electropainting process which consists for [liquid immersion processing:40 degree-Cx] 2 minutes, for [electropainting liquid immersion processing:25 degree-Cx] 5 minutes, and of for [desiccation processing:180 degree-Cx] 30 minutes, and change of the condition in the time of each processing was investigated.

[0023] The aforementioned result was shown in degree table. In addition, the protection f of front Naka means a protection film.

	実施例1	比較例1	比較例2
脱脂液浸渍処理	変化なし	A 1 箱溶出	変化なし
表關液浸渍処理	変化なし	-	変化なし
化成液浸渍処理	変化なし	_	保護 f 端部剥がれ
電着塗装液浸渍処理	変化なし	_	保護 f 端部剥がれ
乾燥処理	変化なし	_	保護f変色、Al箱腐食

[0024]

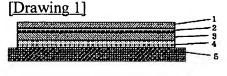
[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, even if it processes with the processing liquid which is excellent in thermal resistance, workability, lightweight nature, vibration and noise abatement nature (vibration-deadening nature), and mass-production nature, and induces the elution of aluminum, deterioration, etc., aluminium foil can prevent contamination of processing liquid, without carrying out elution, deterioration, etc., and the sound deadener with which a painting process etc. can be presented where a vibration-deadening object article is pasted can be obtained.

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DRAWINGS



[Drawing 2]

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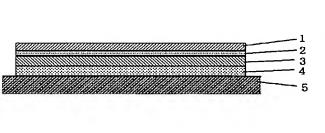
(54) 【発明の名称】 制振材

(57)【要約】

【目的】 塗装工程の如く拘束層の溶出や変質問題等を 誘発する処理液による処理と加熱処理を伴う処理工程に 物品に接着した状態で供することができる良加工性の制 振材を得ること。

【構成】 アルミニウム箔からなる拘束層(3)の片面に感圧接着性の粘弾性層(4)を有し、前記拘束層の他面に疎水性で耐熱性の感圧接着層(2)を介してプラスチックからなるフィルム層(1)を有する制振材。

【効果】 耐熱性、加工性、軽量性、振動・騒音防止性 (制振性)、量産性に優れ、かつアルミニウム箔の溶出 等で処理液を汚染しない制振材が得られる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 アルミニウム箔からなる拘束層の片面に 感圧接着性の粘弾性層を有し、前記拘束層の他面に疎水 性で耐熱性の感圧接着層を介してプラスチックからなる フィルム層を有することを特徴とする制振材。

【請求項2】 フィルム層がオレフィン系ポリマーからなる請求項1に記載の制振材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、処理液による前処理や 塗装処理等からなる塗装工程に供することができる良加 工性の制振材に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、アルミニウムからなる拘束層の片面のみに感圧接着性の粘弾性層を設けてなる制振材が知られていた(特開平1-69336号公報)。拘束層を設けることで耐熱性を付与でき、高温処理による熱だれに基づく制振機能の低下を予防することができる。

【0003】しかしながら、前処理液によるアルミニウムの溶出問題等のため塗装工程などに供することができない問題点があった。すなわち制振材は、振動や騒音の防止を目的に自動車や電化製品等の種々の物品に多用されているが、その物品に制振材を接着して塗装工程に供した場合、前記の如く180℃程度の加熱処理には耐えるものの、塗装前段階での脱脂液による前処理段階でアルミニウムが溶出し、処理浴を汚染するという問題点があった。アルミニウムに代えてステンレス等を用いることで当該溶出問題は解決しうるものの、その場合には制振材の加工性が低下する。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、前記塗装工程の如く拘束層の溶出や変質問題等を誘発する処理液による処理と加熱処理を伴う処理工程に物品に接着した状態で供することができる良加工性の制振材を得ることを課題とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、アルミニウム 箔からなる拘束層の片面に感圧接着性の粘弾性層を有 し、前記拘束層の他面に疎水性で耐熱性の感圧接着層を 介してプラスチックからなるフィルム層を有することを 40 特徴とする制振材を提供するものである。

[0006]

【作用】拘束層の付与で耐熱性を向上でき、その拘束層としてアルミニウム箔を用いることで良加工性のものとすることができる。また疎水性で耐熱性の感圧接着層を介したプラスチックフィルム層の接着でアルミニウム箔を被覆することにより、良加工性の阻害なく制振効果を向上させて処理液に耐えるものとすることができる。

[0007]

【実施例】本発明の制振材は、アルミニウム箔からなる 50

拘束層の片面に感圧接着性の粘弾性層を有し、前記拘束層の他面に疎水性で耐熱性の感圧接着層を介してプラスチックからなるフィルム層を有するものである。その例を図1、図2に示した。1がフィルム層、2が感圧接着層、3が拘束層、4,6が粘弾性層である。なお5は、制振対象の物品である。

【0008】拘束層としては、アルミニウム箔が用いられる。その材質については特に限定はなく、適宜なものを用いうる。制振効果や加工性などの点よりは、半硬質タイプのアルミニウム箔が好ましく、その厚さは $50\sim200~\mu m$ 、就中 $60\sim180~\mu m$ 、特に $80\sim150~\mu m$ が好ましい。

【0009】拘束層の片面に付設する粘弾性層としては、感圧接着性を示して、振動エネルギ吸収性、音エネルギ吸収性のものが用いられ、従来に準じて形成することができる。一般には、例えばアクリル系粘着剤、ブチルゴム系粘着剤、天然ゴム系粘着剤、ポリイソブチレン系粘着剤、スチレン・ブタジエン・スチレン系粘着剤、スチレン・ブタジエン・エチレン・スチレン(SEBS)系粘着剤等の各種の感圧接着剤などが用いられる。就中、ブチルゴムをベースとするブチルゴム系粘着剤は、制振効果に優れ、厚さの大きい層の形成も容易なことから好ましく用いられる。

【0010】粘弾性層の形成に際しては、必要に応じてフタル酸エステル、リン酸エステル、塩化パラフィン、ポリプテン、ポリイソプチレンの如き可塑剤、石油系樹脂、ロジン系樹脂、テルペン系樹脂の如き粘着付与剤、動物性油脂、植物性油脂、鉱物油の如き油脂類、その他、各種の充填剤や架橋剤、その促進剤、老化防止剤などの添加剤を配合することができる。

【0011】粘弾性層の厚さは、制振対象物品等の使用目的などに応じて適宜に決定うる。一般には、 $20\sim3$ 000 μ m、就中 $30\sim2500\mu$ m、特に $40\sim200$ 0 μ mの厚さとされる。粘弾性層の形成に際しては、プレス処理などにより圧縮処理を施すこともできる。また図2に例示の粘弾性層6のように、制振対象物品に接着する面を凹凸状態に形成して、空気流路の付与による振動減衰性能の向上をはかることもできる。なお拘束層に接着する面は、前処理液の侵入防止等のため拘束層に密着密封性よく接着できる形状が好ましい。

【0012】拘束層の他面に設けるフィルム層は、アルミニウム箔の露出面の被覆による腐食防止などを目的とするものである。従ってフィルム層の形成には、塗装前処理液等の処理液や、塗装液等の加熱処理などに耐える適宜なプラスチックフィルムが用いられる。

【0013】一般には、前記要求性能等の点より例えばポリプロピレン、ポリプロピレン・ポリエチレンブレンドないし共重合体、ポリエチレンの如きオレフィン系ポリマーなどからなるフィルムが好ましく用いられる。フィルム層の厚さは、前記の要求性能や制振対象物品等の

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使用目的などに応じて適宜に決定うる。一般には、 $5\sim500\,\mu\text{m}$ 、就中 $5\sim400\,\mu\text{m}$ 、特に $5\sim300\,\mu\text{m}$ の 厚さとされる。

【0014】フィルム層は、感圧接着層を介して拘束層に接着される。感圧接着層としては、疎水性で耐熱性のもの、すなわち塗装前処理液等の処理液や、塗装液等の加熱処理などに耐えてフィルム層と拘束層の密着を維持するものが用いられる。

【0015】一般には、前記要求性能等の点より上記の粘弾性層で例示した感圧接着剤などが用いられる。前処理液浸漬時の剥離防止のための疎水性ないし耐水性や、塗装液等の加熱処理に耐える耐熱性などの点よりは、SEBS系粘着剤が好ましく用いうる。感圧接着層の厚さは、前記の要求性能や制振対象物品等の使用目的などに応じて適宜に決定うる。一般には、 $1\sim500\mu\text{m}$ 、就中 $5\sim300\mu\text{m}$ 、特に $5\sim100\mu\text{m}$ の厚さとされる。【0016】感圧接着層とフィルム層は、それぞれ独立に拘束層に対して所定の順序で付設することもできるし、それらを一体化した粘着シート様の状態で付設することもできる。作業効率等の点よりは、後者の方法が好ましい。なお感圧接着層は、粘弾性層に準じて圧縮処理したものとして設けることもできる。

【0017】 実施例1

【0018】前記の粘弾性層の形成は、ブチルゴム (ブチル268、エクソン社製) 100部 (重量部、以下同じ)、石油樹脂 (トーホーハイレジン#90、東邦化学工業社製) 80部、ポリブテン (HV-15、日本石油

化学社製) 60部、カーボン(カーボン#50、旭カーボン社製) 40部、重質炭酸カルシウム150部を加圧ニーダで混練し、その混合物を50t熱プレスによりシート状に成形することにより行った。

【0019】また感圧接着層の形成は、SEBSゴム (クレイトンG1657、シェル化学社製) 100部、 石油樹脂(アルコンP100、荒川化学社製) 20部の 混合溶液をアプリケータにてポリプロピレン・ポリエチ レンブレンドフィルム上に塗布展開し、100℃の乾燥 オーブン中で3分間乾燥させることにより行った。

【0020】比較例1

感圧接着層とポリプロピレン・ポリエチレンブレンドフィルム層を有しない制振材を実施例1に準じて得た。

【0021】比較例2

保護フィルムとして、アクリル酸2-エチルヘキシル/酢酸ビニル/アクリル酸=100/40/5の重量比で重合処理してなる重量平均分子量40万のアクリル共重合体ゴム100部とイソシアネート系架橋剤(コロネートL、日本ポリウレタン社製)5部の混合溶液をアプリケータにて厚さ40μmの軟質ポリ塩化ビニルフィルム上に塗布展開し、100℃の乾燥オーブン中で3分間乾燥させて厚さ12μmの感圧接着層を形成してなるものを用いたほかは、実施例1に準じて制振材を得た。

【0022】評価試験

実施例、比較例で得た制振材をその粘弾性層を介して厚さ0.8mmのSPCC鋼板に接着して、それを脱脂液浸潤処理:50℃×2分間、表調液浸漬処理:25℃×30秒間、化成液浸渍処理:40℃×2分間、電着塗装液浸渍処理:25℃×5分間、乾燥処理:180℃×30分間からなる電着塗装工程に順次導入し、各処理時での状態の変化を調べた。

【0023】前記の結果を次表に示した。なお表中の保 護 f は保護フィルムを意味する。

	実施例1	比較例1	比較例 2
脱脂液浸渍処理	変化なし	A 1 箱溶出	変化なし
表調液浸渍処理	変化なし	-	変化なし
化成液浸渍処理	変化なし	_	保護f端部剥がれ
電着塗装液浸渍処理	変化なし	-	保護 f 端部剥がれ
乾燥処理	変化なし	-	保護f変色、Al箱腐食

[0024]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、耐熱性、加工性、軽量性、振動・騒音防止性(制振性)、量産性に優れ、かつアルミニウムの溶出や変質等を誘発する処理液で処理し 50

てもアルミニウム箔が溶出、変質等せずに処理液の汚染 を防止でき、制振対象物品に接着した状態で塗装工程等 に供しうる制振材を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】実施例の断面図

【図2】他の実施例の断面図

【符号の説明】

1:フィルム層

[図1]



2:感圧接着層

3:拘束層

4, 6:粘彈性層

5:制振対象物品

【図2】

